

WASHINGTON.

Roosevelt's Raid on the Sore-head Senators.

Rhode Island Roger and the Blue Law Puritans Resurrected in the House.

The Babcock-Porter Mess and Let's Luck.

REVIVING OUR M'RHANT MARINE.

Boutwell on Syndicate Failure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1872.
The House in a Funny Mess—Roger Williams and Religious Freedom—Butler and Cox on Their Hobbies.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, succeeded in getting up a little excitement during the morning hour by offering a resolution to adjourn, not being able to report and wishing to hold the next morning hour for his committee. Mr. Farnsworth thought there was no good reason for Mr. Banks to be favored in the matter, as the committee were all in the same boat—none being ready to report—for the reason that each one supposed the committee called before it would consume the morning hour. Mr. Banks carried his point by obtaining unanimous consent to have the morning hour of to-day considered as terminated. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, reported a bill from the Committee of the Revision of the Laws to amend the act in relation to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and that it be printed and recommissioned. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, ever looking for "tricks that are vain," imagined that this was one and promptly "went for it" by moving to reconsider the vote by which the bill was recommitted and lay that motion on the table. Mr. Butler was unable to impress Mr. Randall with the great necessity for immediate action upon the bill, and he refused to withdraw his motion, and it was agreed to.

Upon the Senate concurrent resolution returning the thanks of Congress to the State of Rhode Island for the statue of Roger Williams, presented and placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, made his maiden speech, but was so very modest that his voice could not be heard in the galleries, and only those who sat at his feet could learn of him. His appearance was that of the regulation orator, of quiet, scholarly manner, his coat closely buttoned, with his hand resting in the breast of his vest. He proceeded with a few remarks, and then occasionally gathered, to be a eulogy on Roger Williams. Immediately around him gathered a few members, who listened attentively. The House was suddenly galvanised into curiosity and became all attention when, upon the close of Mr. Eames' speech, Mr. Banks, who had excited anticipation by the close attention given and apparent interest taken in the speech, arose and entered into an animated discussion of the religious controversies between the Puritans of Massachusetts and the ex-patriated Roger, defending the State from the fancied aspersions of Mr. Eames. Gradually the attention of all was arrested and the members began leaving their seats and strolling towards the speaker, going over the old camping grounds of religious freedom. Senator Sprague, who had come over from the Senate to give aid and comfort to his political protégé, was immediately in the rear of General Banks, evidently pleased with the effect which the remarks of his half-mannered friend had made upon the Massachusetts Puritans. General Butler was viewing, with head thrown back, the frescoed coats-of-arms on the skylights above. A group, composed of elderly members with silver hair and solemn faces, stood listening to the defence of Massachusetts, being so ably made in reply to the eulogy on Roger Williams, which, as Banks proceeded, drew a crowd around him, until nearly every seat was vacant, and all were pressed closely toward the orator. Mr. Garfield's face wore the smile such a scene would seem to provoke—an animated religious discussion in the House of Representatives on the Puritanism of Massachusetts, as against the tolerant spirit of Roger Williams. There was a general impression that the discussion was forced and out of place; but, being fairly begun, Mr. Cox, who has not forgotten his Rhode Island training at Brown University, thought it appropriate to take a hand in the discussion, and proceeded with his usual admixture of wit, learning and desire to make a funny point, at whose expense it might be. Butler, who stood directly in front of him, was dragged in with the Puritans, and Mr. Cox's funny reference to the articles of agreement made by the Mayflower party when they agreed to voyage in search of a land where they would worship God and catch fish, Cox evidently thought there was a relation between fishers of souls and fishermen, but it was doubtful, from the comical way in which he looked and spoke, as to the class in which he placed the rotund statesman from Cape Ann. Members were grouped around Cox's seat, and from the solemn faces that greeted Eames, Banks and Banks, the change was refreshing to the hilarious looks which surrounded Mr. Cox. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, as well as Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, both bookish men, had, during the debate, made large draughts of Bancroft and Falfrey from the Congressional Library, and the former especially rested his hand and eye on Roger Williams, and his liberal, furthest immunities. General Butler, Gloucester, Portsmouth and the glory of the democratic party, Mr. Hoar was primed for reply, and was evidently disappointed when Butler rose in his place. That gentleman, however, treated the question too seriously, and hardly came up to the measure of the inappreciate occasion. He, however, made one far hit at his funny antagonist by suggesting what a change there might have been in the character of New York city and State had the Mayflower landed, as was originally intended, in some part of the New Netherlands. General Butler's plea for the Puritans was that they were men of earnest faith, who sought only a place where they could build up a commonwealth after their own fashion. To do this he argued they were right in excluding every body else's opinion, and indulged in the curious soliloquy of declaring that this was religious freedom. He pointed to the progress of their ideas as their best vindication. The rest of the delegation from Massachusetts were noticeable by their long and very facetious manner in which their champion was vindicating the Plymouth colony from the criticisms of Roger Williams' friends. On the whole the scene was rather farcical. The resolution passed, and, after having spent a day doing nothing, the House adjourned.

The "Old Term" Amendment in the Senate—Conkling's Speech—Sumner's Reply.

The Senate occupies itself at present in making a little shew to while away the time. Its attitude is Micawberish, and the Custom House investigation report is probably the "something" it waits to "turn up" before the sessions will lose their present funeral aspect. Mr. Sumner occupied the usual time in the presentation of petitions from the colored people of different places in support of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Then came the bill for an additional appropriation for the Southern Investigating Committee's expenses. On this Mr. Garrett Davis expounded at length. Any Senator has only to say to Mr. Kinkaid to see a lively manifestation of Kentucky Boresomeness. The morning hour expired and the special order was reached.

Mr. Conkling's expected philippic against Messrs. Sumner and Schuyler, under the guise of an argument against the "one term" principle, was then begun. The prevailing belief that Mr. Conkling would be personal in a double sense, for the President and against his opponents, had brought over a number of Representatives and made Messrs. Boutwell and Crewell, with other prominent

persons, hang on Senatorial notes in place of sitting their chairs in the several departments. Mr. Conkling's speech was well delivered, and his manner graceful beyond even his usual wont. Senators listened quite attentively, though Mr. Sumner, as is his custom, assumed indifference by engaging himself busily in writing. Some of Mr. Conkling's references were quite pointed, and his manner lent zest to them, as in appearing to refer to Mr. Nye, who sits next to the Massachusetts Senator, he quite evidently aimed at the latter.

Mr. Sumner was more than usually dignified in manner when in reply he declared he should not notice Mr. Conkling's innuendoes and insinuations, and would content himself as to his argument by having read a portion of Mr. Wade's speech, made in 1864, in favor of a similar proposition to the one combated by Mr. Conkling. Mr. Wilson moved to postpone debate till Monday, which was agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned.

The Custom House Investigation in Washington Circle—The Babcock Mess—The Tribune's Cause Bell.

The developments before the Senate Committee now in session in New York are attracting much attention here. The democrats are rejoicing over the tone of the evidence which has been elicited by Mr. Bayard, especially about the connection of the President with Colonel Leet. Those who think, however, that there will be no defence, or, in other words, no evidence rebutting what has been adduced, mistake the temper of the men who surround the administration. Mr. Bayard's speech of last evening, a portion of the mass bills of Babcock and Porter is concerned, it is said that this famous mess, which attracted so much attention at the outset of the administration, was composed of Babcock, Porter and Baderau, the present Consul General to London. Colonel Leet was never a member of it, and only came here as a guest now and then. It will furthermore be shown that the President distinctly instructed Mr. Murphy that if Colonel Leet or any one else held office or in any way enjoyed patronage on account of any supposed connection with the President he should be dismissed. Furthermore it will be shown that Mr. Murphy had made arrangements to dismiss Mr. Leet and give the patronage to Mr. Ladin, the present Naval Officer, when the President appointed Mr. Ladin Naval Officer, and so prevented it. Mr. Ladin was an especial protégé of Mr. Conkling's, and being a kind, busy, successful man, had made many friends. So when business misfortunes came upon him Mr. Conkling and his friends arranged that the Leet business should be transferred to him. Another important fact will be brought out, to the effect that shortly after Mr. Murphy became Collector he was warned by John F. Cleveland, formerly Assessor in the Third-second district, and the brother-in-law of Mr. Horace Greeley, who asked him for a share of this general order business, and that when this was declined by Mr. Murphy the Tribune suddenly became cold and began its war upon the Collector. The President regards the assaults with equanimity, and said to-day to a caller that he hoped the investigation would be searching and thorough.

General Babcock and General Porter have both expressed a desire to go before the committee. Another peculiar story in circulation is that the sudden and inexplicable attacks upon Babcock and Porter, and the consequent removal of them from the custom house, had been made by the State Department. The editor of that newspaper is the companion and friend of Sidney Webster, the son-in-law of the Secretary of State, and as a consequence every phase of the Secretary's policy on Spain, in the Catanzar matter and so on, has been endorsed by this paper. The attacks upon Babcock and Porter are supposed to come from Webster, because of the friendship of these two young men for Judge Pierpont and their desire to have him in the State Department. It is no secret here that they, especially General Babcock, had urged Pierpont's appointment, and as a consequence the assaults of the copperhead organ of the Secretary of State.

The Revival of Our Maritime Power—Bill Before the Committee on Commerce.

The bill promising to be an interesting debate over the subject relating to maritime commerce, which the House presented and referred all but one—that of Mr. Hale, of Maine—to the Committee on Commerce. In the last Congress a special committee of the House investigated the whole matter of ocean trade and ships and our decline as a maritime power. Mr. Lynch, who is now a member of the Committee on Commerce, was chairman of that special investigation. As a result of its labors two bills were reported. One remitted all duties on shipbuilding materials, and allowed bounty equivalent to their amount on all American material used. It also provided that American vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade should be paid a bounty of \$30 per ton for sailing vessels; the same on steam tonnage to North American provincial ports; for steamers to and from European ports, \$4, and for all others \$3 per ton. The other bill provides that a tonnage tax of thirty cents be levied on all vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade; also abolishing harbor dues, compulsory pilotage, &c. These bills were not adopted, and at the beginning of the present session Mr. Lynch reintroduced them in a slightly different form. The first of his propositions relieves shipbuilding materials of duties and gives equivalent bounty for use of American materials. It also allows ship stores to be taken from bond duty free for foreign voyages. The second bill includes the tonnage tax and bounty per ton, in two sections, and the third bill abolishes local dues, harbor compulsory pilotage and other charges. Mr. Hale's bill proposes simply to remit the duties on materials, and Mr. Negley has introduced a similar bill to that of Mr. Lynch, abolishing compulsory pilotage. Neither measure proposes to interfere with the power of the State Legislatures to regulate pilotage. Both bills are alike, and the first section reads as follows:

That no harbor dues, pilotage fees or other taxes on imports levied or pretended to be levied on the cargo, merchandise, trade or other property of any vessel by virtue of the authority of any State or municipal government, except wharfage, pierage and dockage, shall be collected, and the collector of customs shall not collect the same or any portion thereof shall be a penal offense to be punished as hereinafter provided.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the collection of pilotage fees where a regular licensed pilot has been employed by the master, owner, agent or consignee of any vessel of cargo and mail service registered in the United States, or to prevent the collection of the same or any portion thereof shall be a penal offense to be punished as hereinafter provided. That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the collection of pilotage fees where a regular licensed pilot has been employed by the master, owner, agent or consignee of any vessel of cargo and mail service registered in the United States, or to prevent the collection of the same or any portion thereof shall be a penal offense to be punished as hereinafter provided.

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Boutwell on Syndicate and Its Unsuccess.

Senator Boutwell was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day on the Syndicate business, and was subjected to a long examination in regard to placing the new loan. No essentially new points were elicited, but the Secretary's answers indicated clearly enough the quandary in which he has placed himself by his negotiations. The two articles in the HERALD of the 29th and 30th ult. in regard to the \$400,000,000 were verified, and it was ascertained that the offer dwindles to very insignificant figures, the whole affair being an expedient of the bankers. At the same time it was demonstrated that the Secretary is heartily tired of the whole business, and either wants Congress to aid him in his interpretation of the law or to relieve him from the

responsibility. He admitted that he has given to the Funding bill, on which his syndicate was organized, an interpretation so liberal that it increased the national debt under it and spent an extravagant sum in placing the loan on the foreign market. Temporary Appointments to the Civil Service. The President has authorized the adoption of the following additional rule, recommended by the Advisory Civil Service Board, relating to the temporary appointments in the departments pending the completion of the details of examination, namely:—Fourth.—Pending the completion of the details of examination and examination contemplated by these rules, nothing in them shall prevent the appointment, designation or employment of persons to fill vacancies in the civil service, provided by law, of persons temporarily to fill vacancies when it shall appear that the necessities of the public service demand that such vacancies be immediately filled; but such appointments (except when made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, designations or appointments shall terminate as soon as the details of examination and examination for filling such vacancies have been completed by the Advisory Board.

State Dinner at the White House.

The President gave his first State dinner this evening, which was attended by the members of the Supreme Court and ladies, Senators Frelinghuysen, Logan, West, Clayton and Wright and ladies; Secretary Belknap, ex-Secretary Borie, ex-Attorney General Akerman, Attorney General Williams and lady and Miss Wrenshall, of Philadelphia. General Sickles and the State Department. Since the arrival of General Sickles a movement has been put on foot to make him Secretary of State. Mr. Sumner is said to favor it, and to declare openly that no foreign Minister has shown anything like the ability manifested by Sickles.

The Cuban Question in Committee.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning considered the question of failing a day for discussion of Cuban affairs, but failed to come to any agreement. They also considered the Alta Vela bill, which was subsequently reported in the House.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:—James F. Lezat, of Kansas, to be Governor of Washington Territory; Horace H. Harrison to be United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Tennessee; First Lieutenant George W. Chelson to be captain; Second Lieutenants H. S. Weeks, John A. E. Davis, A. M. Raphael and D. B. Wilson to be first lieutenants.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session to-day made the following confirmations:—John C. Hillman, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Postmasters:—Abram Perkins, Rochester, Minn.; David W. Magee, Peoria, Ill.; Prosper Carroll, Washington, D. C.; J. J. McDevitt, New York, N. Y.; Henry Roberts, Providence, R. I.; Miss L. H. Randell, Oxford, Mass.; David K. Noyes, Baraboo, Wis.; John D. Treask, Okla. Nev., and a large number of first and second lieutenants in the regular army.

The Work of the Committee.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs at its session to-day considered the bill offered by General Banks, to carry into effect the provisions of the fishery articles of the Washington Treaty. No conclusion was reached and no report has been determined upon. There appears to be an unwillingness to report in favor of the bills framed by the State Department, and an equally marked hesitation to take the other course. The claim of Mr. Parker, retired Captain Parker, who claims to have made the discovery of guano, was also considered, but no decision reached.

The Committee on Appropriations are making good progress on the general bill for the Judicial and Executive Departments.

The Committee on Education, to which was referred the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, will report favorably on the Commissioner's recommendations.

The House Committee on commerce have notified the steamboat delegation to appear before them on Tuesday next. Great interest is manifested in this matter from the large interests involved and the thoroughness with which the case of the steamboat men has been worked up. Mr. Negley has a bill pending making the changes they ask.

BAR IRON.

The Proceedings of the National Bar Iron Association—Important Resolution.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1872.

The bar iron manufacturers were in session to-day and listened to the reading of a long report by the secretary, Mr. Thomas Dunlop. The chairman, Mr. James J. Bennett, made an address which was emphatic in commending a protective tariff for the protection of workmen and capitalists as the true policy of the nation. Sixty-eight delegates were present, representing forty rolling mills in all parts of the Union.

At the closing session of the National Association of Bar Iron Manufacturers this morning the following resolutions were unanimously adopted as expressing the position assumed by the association on the tariff and labor questions:—

First.—That the adjustment of the national revenue to the needs of the country is a matter of the highest importance, and that the interests of the country are best served by a system of taxation which will secure the most efficient and economical use of the resources of the country.

Second.—That the present system of taxation is not only inequitable, but it is also inefficient, and that the interests of the country are best served by a system of taxation which will secure the most efficient and economical use of the resources of the country.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention To Be Held at Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 5th of June Next—The Call to the Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Republican National Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention in 1868, met in the Rotunda House in this city to-day to fix the place for holding the next National Convention. The following are the names of the committees, including proxies:—

ALABAMA—James P. Rice, Montgomery.

ARKANSAS—R. F. Stone, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA—George C. Gorham, San Francisco.

COLORADO—J. R. Chaffee.

CONNECTICUT—H. H. Starkweather, Norwich.

DAKOTA—George Newton Edmunds, Yankton.

DELAWARE—Howard M. Jenkins.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Sylvia J. Bowen, Washington.

FLORIDA—T. W. Osborn.

GEORGIA—John H. Caldwell, La Grange.

IDAHO—J. C. Henley.

ILLINOIS—C. B. Farwell.

INDIANA—John Cowan.

IOWA—John C. Burlingame.

KANSAS—B. C. Pomeroy.

KENTUCKY—Allan A. Burton, Lancaster.

LOUISIANA—James M. Smith, New Orleans.

MARYLAND—Charles C. Fulton, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—William Claflin, Boston.

MICHIGAN—J. S. Chandler.

MINNESOTA—J. T. Axville, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI—A. C. Fish, Vicksburg.

MISSOURI—John C. Caldwell, La Grange.

MONTANA—Lester S. Wilson, Bozeman City.

NEBRASKA—E. R. Taylor, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—James M. Smith, Concord.

NEW JERSEY—James G. Smith, Jersey City.

NEW YORK—Horace Greeley, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA—William Sloan, Charlotte.

OHIO—John C. Burlingame.

OREGON—H. W. Corbett, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—William H. Kemble, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND—L. B. Fries, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—L. C. Carpenter.

TENNESSEE—Horace Maynard.

TEXAS—A. J. Hamill, Austin.

VERMONT—Luke P. Poland, North Bennington.

VIRGINIA—Franklin Stearns, Richmond.

WASHINGTON—Franklin Stearns, Richmond.

WISCONSIN—David Alwood, Madison.

On calling the roll thirty members answered to their names.

Mr. CLAPLIN, of Massachusetts, the President, called the committee to order.

For fixing the time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention, and for the transaction of other business.

Mr. CHANDLER, the Secretary, said there were delegations present from several localities, representing cities, desiring that the Convention should be held in each special city. He also announced that there were several

reporters present, and recommended that the Convention should hold a session from which everybody should be excluded except the members and the agent of the Associated Press. The various delegations could then be heard separately upon the claims of the different cities desiring to extend their hospitality to the National Convention.

The motion was agreed to, and all persons not members of the Convention were excluded.

On motion of WILLIAM E. CHANDLER a committee was ordered to be appointed to report a call for a Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th of June next, at twelve o'clock noon.

Senator Luke of Arkansas; Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; William Sloan, of North Carolina; Mr. Cowan, of Indiana; George Greeley, of New Hampshire; Chandler, of New Hampshire, and C. C. Fulton, of Maryland.

Mr. Maynard was not present during these proceedings.

Senator Nye was substituted on the Executive Committee in place of Minister De Long, who is absent in Japan.

Mr. Pomeroy moved that the Convention be held on the first Wednesday in June.

Mr. Chandler moved an amendment that it be the last Wednesday in May.

Mr. Wick presented that Congress would adjourn on the 1st of June, and that the Convention be held on the 1st of June.

Mr. Stow, of Alabama, suggested the 22d of March, which amendment Mr. Corbett accepted.

Also a general exchange of opinions the question was taken on selecting the first Wednesday in June as the time for holding the Convention, and was agreed to.

On motion of Senator CHANDLER the vote was taken on the place for holding the Convention.

The committee adjourned to the large parlors of the Rotunda, where the delegates were gathered. The Chairman said propositions had been received from Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York, and other cities.

Dr. LORING said the reception the republican party of Massachusetts would give the Convention would be hearty and generous. Second choice would be extended by any other State. The city of Boston would offer as much more as it is necessary to aid, and would increase the temptations as time goes on.

Mr. WITHERELL presented the claims of Philadelphia, which, together with the Pennsylvania, require political stimulating. Pennsylvania, he said, gives twenty-six electoral votes, which is all important should be secured for the republican party. He briefly related the advantages to be enjoyed by the republican party in Philadelphia, and also stated that the hotel keepers had given a pledge that they would not charge extortion prices.

Representative of Ohio, present, stated the advantages of Cincinnati. The meeting of the Convention would not be unduly delayed by the republicans, but they would give twenty-six electoral votes, which is all important should be secured for the republican party. He briefly related the advantages to be enjoyed by the republican party in Philadelphia, and also stated that the hotel keepers had given a pledge that they would not charge extortion prices.

tofore, the republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. Continuous and firmly established moral principles we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

The names of the members of the committee present were called, and they were all appointed to the above call, and those of absent members obtained before it shall be officially published.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Massachusetts, at the morning session offered the following resolutions, in order, as he said, that they might be canvassed during the recess.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that any test for civil offices in the United States which might operate to exclude citizens because they have not received a collegiate or academic education, would be a violation of the rights of the great majority of the American people who have received a common school education, and would be justly regarded by them as an attempt to put upon them and their children a degrading badge of inferiority.

Resolved, That while political opinions do not necessarily control the question of fitness for public station, yet we deem the exclusion of democrats from office by republicans as entirely consistent with good morals and good government, and that any other course is inconsistent with the implied obligation assumed by those who consent to become candidates of the republican party for public office. Upon the re-assembling of the committee the resolutions were withdrawn.

Mr. Gorham stating that while it was evident they expressed the sentiments of the Committee it was the general desire that the subject should be left for the future. Mr. FULTON proposed the following resolution:—"That, in view of the proposed renomination of the present Executive, this committee would respectfully suggest that those holding commissions under the general government the propriety of abstaining from seeking or accepting appointments as delegates to the National Convention."

Some of the members expressed themselves to the effect that the resolution was out of order, and, yielding to their request, Mr. Fulton withdrew. The Executive Committee then, on the motion of Senator Pomeroy, adjourned sine die.</